

ments from four divisions. The Yanks started at daybreak and fought their way slowly ahead in the face of heavy artillery and machine gun barrages and some gas fired spasmodically.

They advanced several hundred yards, turning one strong point after another. It was during this fighting that one sergeant, coming up over the breast of a knoll, dropped in a shell hole as five machine guns opened fire upon him and lay there for an hour. Finally, he made a dash and got back down the hill unharmed. He reentered the cave where earlier he had seen a pile of captured machine guns. He shouldered one of those and started again toward the knoll. As he emerged, he met a regimental staff captain and three lieutenants.

"Where are you going with that?" asked the captain.

"I'm going to get five juicy mates to it," he said, adding that he would like to have a crew to carry ammunition.

"There aren't any men here; we'll go ourselves," said the captain.

So the sergeant led the improvised crew of a captain and three lieutenants back to the machine gun nest, set up his gun and fired with such effect that he killed 11 Germans and captured 14 others.

It was about this time that some Yanks whose immediate part of the battle was to find out if there were any Germans known to contain Germans saw a white flag waving on the end of a stick.

47 Emerge from Cave

They ceased firing, and 47 Germans emerged from the cave with their hands up. Their spokesman was a German youth of 20 who used to live in America.

"I made up my mind to surrender to Americans as soon as I got a chance," he said. "I brought these fellows along. They were glad enough to come, anyhow."

He said further that the 47 had been ordered to hold the line at any cost by their lieutenant who, 26 hours before, immediately after issuing these instructions, "You take charge of the platoon, sergeant, and I'll go get an iron cross for you." Many other prisoners made similar comments.

"There are a lot of other Germans getting ready to come over," the young spokesman of the cave party told his captors. Whether this was true or not was never determined, for it was only an hour or so later the Americans, keeping abreast of the French on the left, started the push that carried them beyond Juvigny and the village of Torny.

Tanks and Airplanes

In covering this ground, the infantry had to cross a woods and two ravines and get over the crest of the plateau which extends toward the Chemin des Dames. The infantry was supported by tanks and airplanes, and its advance was preceded by the most intense artillery barrage the Americans had ever heard.

Before the barrage was half done Germans started to surrender. At a point in their trenches opposite the junction between the French and Americans, one tall Boche waved his overcoat and the troops and then climbed to the parapet with his hands in the air.

He was followed, warily, by half a dozen others. A diminutive poilu waved his rifle for them to come over and they started across No Man's Land. Before they could emerge from the trench they numbered 60. They came with overcoats and full packs.

When the artillery subsided and the Franco-Americans went over, they were accompanied by French "baby" tanks. The Germans had been equipped with anti-tank guns and there was a detail of specially trained machine gunners with armor piercing bullets on duty to receive the tanks, but when the roaring Franco-Yanks got within sight of the Boches, soldiers with their hands in the air were much more numerous than Germans with anti-tank and machine guns in their hands. "Poor old Boche," the cry of the Americans as they started.

Five Kilometers Ahead

The tanks went right on through the German positions and so did the Americans. It is said that one French officer warned out boys that if they wanted to go that fast all the time the French would have to invent a faster tank. But the tanks and Yanks managed to keep together like old pals, and they went on until they were five kilometers from where the Americans had made their first small push.

There were a few German machine gun nests to be disposed of in the advance, the tanks taking care of most of them, and a few Boche barrages were put down before the bulk of the German field pieces hitched up their horses and pulled for the rear.

At one point the Germans threw a barrage neatly behind the first advancing wave, only to see the second wave dash right through it, much to the dismay of a seasoned German non-com who, with open mouth, watched the performance and then shouted "Kamerad!" on behalf of himself and squad.

Guns and Crews Captured

One American machine gun group saw two field pieces galloping off, unsaluting their advance and the hopes of their artillerymen and their guns.

Prisoners appeared from all sorts of shelters by the score. One gun crew captured five Germans passed up by the infantry and an hour after the first struck his head on a cave entrance and notified a German-speaking American lieutenant that within were 45 men who had been waiting two hours for a chance to surrender.

On another occasion 18 Boches were told to charge an American machine gun manned by a crew which had followed close on the heels of the first wave. Six of the 18 were dropped before they got within 40 feet of the gun, and the other 12 arrived with their hands up and were made willing prisoners.

The prisoners—there were 550 of them in the final round-up—were mostly about the barrage, in which they had failed to recognize any method, and the inability of their cannon and machine gun barrages to hold off the Americans. Neither, it appeared, was regulation.

One German platoon leader explained to an American intelligence officer after the war that he had advised his command to surrender "because there was no telling what men would do who would put up such a crazy barrage and then be such fools as to charge through their own."

An inventory of the armament captured by the Americans, in addition to the scores of machine guns taken, showed the following: Two 105 field pieces, two 77s, 10 light machine throwers, six trench mortars and one anti-aircraft gun.

MOVIE SUPERS IN REAL THING

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, Sept. 5.—Under the "work or fight" edit, the Los Angeles police have sized 100 moving picture supers waiting around to act as extras or at most in the pictures. They will get a genuine atmosphere in the form of the draft.

BRITISH THRUST GAINS IN SCOPE, ARRAS TO SOMME

Wotan Line Turned, Peronne Falls, River Is Crossed in Force

140,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Figure Includes All Allied Captures Since July 15—Americans in Belgium

The week that ended Wednesday, September 4, has witnessed several of the most remarkable successes of this most remarkable year of the war.

The British, their attack gaining in scope, impetus and penetration as it develops, have not only wrecked the northern end of the Hindenburg line, but have reached the Drocourt-Queant switch, or Wotan line, east of Arras, upon which the Germans fell back after the Battle of Arras in April, 1917.

By Wednesday night, they had not only turned this latter line, but had got so far beyond it that they were already threatening Cambrai and had made Lening the great coal city north of Arras, so dangerous a spot for the enemy that its early fall was being generally predicted.

How irresistible the British advance has been is shown by the fact that on Monday alone, when the surprise element had, of course, utterly vanished, the enemy was using every means in his power to check British progress, 10,000 prisoners were made in the Quesant region alone. That the enemy wanted very much to stay where he was is shown by his massing 11 divisions on a front of less than four and a half miles.

Germans Yield More Ground

Largely as a result of continued British progress from north of Arras to the Somme line—for the week has seen the fall of Peronne and the crossing of the river in force in the direction of Saint-Quentin—the enemy has abandoned more and more ground on the semicircle on which Arras, Amiens, south of Ypres, is the center.

American units have accompanied the British in their pursuit of the retreating foe, who yielded, among others, such an important position as Mt. Kemmel. The first operation by American troops in Belgium since American entered the war was the successful capture by assault on Monday of the village of Voormezele, just south of Ypres.

On Monday it was announced that Allied captures between July 15, the opening day of the stupendously disastrous German offensive, and August 31 totaled 128,392 prisoners, of whom 2,674 were officers; 2,063 guns, 1,734 mine throwers and 13,783 machine guns. To this must be added the 10,000 prisoners captured by the British on Monday, and various hauls made by French and Americans, bringing the total to at least 140,000 in the last seven weeks—an average of 20,000 prisoners a week.

Progress by French

In the great arc between Soissons and Noyon, the French have progressed to the edge of the Forest of St. Gobain and gained north of Soissons to subvert the German positions along the Vesle. In fact, by Wednesday the French had crossed that river on a wide front. Americans have been fighting north of Soissons, too, storming the villages of Juvigny and Torny, as told elsewhere in this issue.

The enemy's resistance in this region has been stubborn, as it related to be for he is defending positions in northern Russia, with the aid of American troops, has defeated an attack by the Russians south of the city of Archangel.

The American troops, who are advancing toward the German Atlantic coast to enforce the Allied units who are aiding the Czech-Slovaks in Siberia.

MOTORLESS SUNDAY

UNDREAMED SUCCESS

American Conscience Supremely Vindicated in Gas Savings Test

By J. W. MULLER, American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES.

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, Sept. 5.—Sunday produced the most agonizing test the American conscience has undergone since Cotton Mather's time.

Last week, the fuel administration asked everybody east of the Mississippi to save gasoline by the voluntary elimination during the Sundays to come of all pleasure travel by automobile or motorboat. The request left it to each individual to decide what travel was necessary and what was pure pleasure, and thus put it up to about 5,000,000 of us to hold our consciences up on our ears and hear them tick.

The test will presumably enable us to add our consciences statistically to other raw materials and figure out how many millions gallons of gasoline are worth morally. We look for future census reports showing the whole thing in the customary thick black lines and diagrams, comparing our inward workings with our other national resources.

Free Joy Rides Lost

The worst suffering undoubtedly falls on the friends of motor owners, who lost not only the free joy ride but the solid and liquid entertainment for which their hosts must pay, under the well-known unwritten law.

I am unable to report if any part of the United States has cracked under the strain, but I can inform you that the city of New York has produced a 100 per cent pure conscience. Mile-long sweeps of the avenues and of Central Park were practically bare of automobiles all day, and from a high place the city looked like the ancient days when gasoline worked only to take stains out of breeches.

At any time for eight hours you could scan a two mile sweep on the most popular motor avenue and see not more than one or two machines and often none at all for long intervals. Even the most optimistic could not have anticipated such utter observance of a simple request, quite unenforced by law or the power of enforcement. We looked for a big diminution of traffic, but not for such an absolutely entire shut down.

Many wise Non-haulers have been working for horse liveries and developed the fact that hay motors have gone out wholly. Statistics show that vast herds of horses still exist in the city.

MISS RANKIN LOSES IN MONTANA PRIMARY

Only Woman in Congress Fails to Win Nomination for Senate

MAYOR ROLPH ALSO LEFT

Blaise Defeated—Michigan Congressman Renominated—Ford Still in Battle

AMERICA, Sept. 5.—Miss Jeannette Rankin, the only congresswoman, seems beaten for the United States Senate nomination in Montana by Dr. O. M. Landrum on a close vote, with two other male candidates out of sight.

Governor William D. Stephens was won the Republican nomination for governor of California, leading Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco by more than 12,000. Mayor Rolph ran ahead in the Democratic primaries, but the loss of his own party's nomination disqualifies him under the California law from taking the Democratic nomination.

Dial Wins in South Carolina

In South Carolina Nat B. Dial has beaten Cole Blaise by more than 20,000 for the United States senatorial nomination, and Robert A. Cooper has won the nomination for governor over four opponents.

In Michigan all six congressmen who were opposed for renomination have won. Joseph W. Fordney won his tenth consecutive nomination. The others are R. D. Scott, Charles A. Nichols, Louis C. Crampton, Gilbert A. Currie, all Republicans, and Frank E. Doremus, Democrat.

Truman H. Newberry beat Henry Ford for the Michigan Republican nomination to the United States Senate. Ford was second and Chase S. Osborn far behind. Ford has won the Democratic nomination, and while his vote in the Republican primaries appears, from insufficient figures at hand, to be only about one half that cast for Newberry, it still is apparent that he will enter the campaign with the Democrats solid behind him and with considerable Republican support.

The vote in the whole State was perplexingly light, making political calculations difficult.

HUN OFFICERS GREET PATROL THAT'S LOST

It's All Over Quickly—German Speaking Sergeant Stars in Captures

A Yankee sergeant of Polish descent would probably be the most talked of person among the Americans who took Juvigny were it not for the fact that his name is so alphabetical that even his own regimental commander can only spell part of it and makes queer nasal sounds when he tries to pronounce it.

A patrol of 14 men, under the sergeant's command, was sent up to feel out the Germans before the Americans launched their attack on the town. The patrol succeeded in passing through one edge of the town unmolested and was on the opposite side of it, lost, when two Boche officers came out of the woods and seemed much surprised at finding the Americans there.

They addressed the Americans in German, and the sergeant, who comes from a part of the United States where a good many people speak German, or did before the war, answered them in their own tongue.

"What are you doing here?" one of the Boches asked.

"Just looking around," was the answer.

"How long since you were taken prisoners?" continued the officer.

"It's been quite a while," said the sergeant, "in fact, so long that we don't remember just when it was."

Light on the Situation

This answer apparently illuminated the situation for the Boche officers. Both hastily drew their automatics or they nearly did, as one of them succeeded in pulling his gun from his holster, but he never used it. An American private stopped him with about seven inches of bayonet. The other died an hour afterward with bullet wounds in his chest.

After the two officers had been disposed of, the patrol leader called his men together and it was decided to comb that part of the woods for more Boches. The captain's instructions had been to bring back a sufficient number of prisoners for identification purposes.

The patrol rounded up 14 under-officers and as many men, whom they dragged from dugouts and shell holes.

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September 12 Registration Day—Work or Fight Clause Dropped

By J. W. MULLER, American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES.

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, Sept. 5.—The new draft bill, which became a law Saturday with the President's signature, affects 12,785,000 men, according to an estimate by the Provost Marshal General's office. The number registered under the original selective service act was 9,586,000.

It is expected that New York will produce 1,345,000 men, Pennsylvania, 1,067,000; Ohio, 739,000; Texas, 546,000; Illinois, 859,000; Michigan, 498,000; Massachusetts, 483,000; New Jersey, 405,000; California, 398,000; Missouri, 396,000; Georgia, 309,000; Indiana, 340,000; Wisconsin, 326,000; Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, each over 200,000; Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia, each over 100,000.

Immediately following the signing of the bill, a proclamation was issued calling all men from 18 to 45 inclusive to register September 12.

The "work or fight" clause was dropped out of the bill. This was a provision that men exempted for essential occupations, those occupations, labor was opposed to it apparently on the ground that it might give employers an undesired power to force workers to submit to undue conditions.

It appears obvious any way that exempted men become liable automatically to future draft calls if they have left essential occupations for which they were originally exempted.

LUSITANIA BILL TO HUNS

AMERICA, Sept. 5.—Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal district court of New York, in a decision on the petition of the Cunard line for limitation of liability in the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania in May, 1915, has granted the petition and handed down a long decision finding that the sinking was due to an illegal act of the imperial German government through its instruments.

The decision characterizes the act as a foul offense and one of the most indefensible acts in modern times.

It holds that damages must be exacted from the imperial German treasury at the end of the war.

For the first time an American court has passed directly on the case, which winds up a suit aggregating more than \$6,000,000.

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GERMANS COME OVER WHEN MAC WHISTLES

Eight Surrender to Entering Private Who Signals in Woods

Private James McPartland sat in a shell hole just outside of Juvigny watching an opening in the woods through which he knew that Germans could be seen occasionally dodging in and out of the brush. Just then a comrade came along with startling news that 12 Americans had just taken 180 prisoners in an adjoining wood.

"How'd they do it?" asked McPartland.

"Oh, just whistled to 'em," said the comrade. "That's all. They come all right."

Although Private McPartland's division has quite a reputation for the taking of Boche prisoners, up until the day following the capture of Juvigny by the Americans none of the prisoners captured by that division had ever been credited to any one answering to the name of McPartland. If prisoners could be had by merely whistling to the Boches out in the woods—

A few minutes later, near the opening in the woods, there began a series of low whistling, answered presently from not far away.

Private McPartland returned to the regimental P.C. with eight Germans.

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